HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1825. No. 279.

PRICES CURRENT

		Wilmington, May 31.		Fayetteville June 6.		Newbern. June 4.		Petersburg June 10.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	37	40	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	——		—	50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	8		6½	7½	6	6½	6½	7½
Beeswax,	——	33		34	35	32	35		—
Butter,	——	25	30	15	20	15	20		—
Coffee,	——		20	18	23	23	24	20	22
Corn,	bush.	70	75	65	70	45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.	20	22	25	27	23	25	24	28
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	14	15	15	16		—
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			80	85	65	75		—
Flour,	bbl.	550	562	450	500	600	750	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50		—
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000		—	11200	12500
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	8	7	9		—
Lime,	cask	150	200	250	300		—		200
Molasses,	gall.	36	37	37	40	30		36	40
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	800		—	600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	45		40	45
Rice,	cwt.	375		350	400	500			—
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200		—	1000	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	80	90	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	70	75	60			—
Sugar. Brown,	cwt.		1000	900	1100	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175		—	150	200
Hyson,	——		—	120	120		—		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	130
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	500		—	500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	12	13		—
Wheat,	bush.		—	80	85		—	85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	35	35	40	30	33
Wine, adeira,	——		—	250	400		—	250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175		—
Sherry,	——		—		—	200	225		—
Port,	——		—	200	325		—		—
Malaga,	——		—		80		—		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

UNION HOTEL.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Hotel, is requested at the Hotel, on Saturday the 2d of July next, at twelve o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is requested.

J. P. Sneed, *Sec'y.*

June 14. 78—3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the practice of electioneering is likely to vitiate the morals of the community, and has a tendency to disseminate vice throughout every section of the state, by inebriating the people, lying, slandering, evil speaking, false representations, and in a word, by all manner of wickedness; which practice is likely to drive out of the service of the state all our best citizens, and moral worth, and deprive the state of the services of her most valuable and intelligent men; I, therefore, request the punctual attendance of all the freemen of Guilford county, especially the members of the Presbyterian, Quaker, Methodist, and Baptist churches, to meet at Greensborough on the fourth day of July next, to form and enter upon some plan by which this hidra monster of iniquity may be put down.

A Citizen.

20th May, 1825. 75—

Trunk Lost.

WAS lost on the Fayetteville road, between Mrs. M'Lane's and this place, from a wagon belonging to Thomas Palmer, a Trunk of books, directed to Mrs. Mary Flemming, Hillsborough. The finder, on delivering said trunk with its contents at this office, will receive five dollars reward.

May 30. 76—3w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

$10 Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Orange county, on hte 11th March last, my negro man BEN. He is about 21 or 22 year old, has a dull look, and is of a yellow complexion; his eyelashes curls, and when spoken to, stammers a little; he has a large scar on one of his knees; is about five feet eight or nine inches high; he was raised near the plantation, in Person county; his clothing not recollected; he was supposed to have been seen near Simeon Cochran's in Person and Slade's old store in Caswell. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me at my father's, in Person county, near the Orange line on Flat river.

Dudley Sneed.

May 25. 75—4w

Houses and Lots For Sale in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber offers for sale her houses and lots on King street, about one hundred yards west of the market house in Hillsborough. The lots are well improved, each containing comfortable dwelling and other necessary houses, are adjoining each other, and contain an half acre each. There is on the lot a well, affording excellent water at all seasons of the year. A credit of one, two and three years, will be given; and, if the purchaser wishes, a negro girl will be taken in part payment. The lots will be sold together or separately, to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase town property are invited to view the premises, as they will doubtless be pleased with their situation. Any persons desirous of purchasing the above named houses and lots will apply to Thomas Clancy, esq. of Hillsborough, or to the subscriber living near the Cross Road meeting house, in Orange county.

Elizabeth Dickey.

May 30. 76—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols v. *Barnabas O'Farril, administrator.* — Levied on land &c. Si. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

It appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said George Nickols to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show couse, if any he hath, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 50. 77—6w

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Parsons and others, justices, &c. to the use of Robert D. Lindsay, v *William Thom.* — John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state. It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next, at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 65 77—3m

PLENTY of excellent BACON and LARD for sale low for cash or on a short credit.

John Roberts.

May 30. 76—3w

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, on the 2d instant, a likely Filly, about fifteen months old, of a roanish colour, has a small white spot on her forehead, and had on when she went away a small bell. I expect she has followed some waggon. Any information of said filly will be thankfully received by me, by letter or otherwise, the letter directed to Col. H. Sims's, or to the widow Dilliard's. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, in the lower part of Orange county, near the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh.

William Roan.

May 25. 78—3wp

LEGHORN BONNETS.

We have just received from New-York an elegant assortment of Leghorn Bonnets.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

June 7. 77—2w

WOOL CARDED.

SAMUEL S. CLAYTOR & Co., six miles below Hillsborough, at the old tilt hammer on Eno, have their machine for carding wool in good order, and will card for ten cents a pound, and break for hatters at six and a quarter cents.

Those who intend to have their wool carded, must pick it open and twist off with their fingers every tag or curl, and clean out all the trash. The sooner it is brought to be picked, the better it can be done. If it lies long the wax gets hard and gummy, and injures the staple, and in cold weather it is very difficult to do good work.

CASH given for FLAX SEED, delivered at the mill, or at the store of J. P. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough.

FOR SALE,

Oil, Hoes, Axes, Plows, &c. Wagons and Carryalls.

They will have in operation by the middle of October next, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

and will give Cash for Cotton.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

June 7. 77—1m

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax for 1824, viz. at William Geen's on the 4th of July next—at John Newlin's on the 5th—at Murphey's Mill on the 6th—at George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Ephraim Cook's on the 11th—at James Cook's on the 12th—at Chesley F Faucett's on the 13th—at James Hutchinson's on the 14th—at at Andrew M'Candless's on the 15th—at Geo. A. Mebane's on the 16th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at Richerson Nickols's on the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 20th—at Carrington's store on the 21st—at H. Sims's mill on the 22d—at R. N & Z. Herndon's store on the 23d—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Geo. Johnston's on the 26th—at Chapel Hill on the 27th—and at Brown's mill on the 28th. All persons are requested to attend and pay their respective dues, as I shall force collections from all persons who may be delinquents, without discrimination.

T. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The Magistrates who were appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places of collection, to take the list of taxables and taxable property for the year 1825. T. D. W. *Sheriff.*

June 2. 77—4w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

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A true copy from the minutes.

Test, John Hanner, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 65 77—3m

State of North-Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. *William Evans.* — Original attachment—levied on lands.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 67—3m

1200 lbs. Bacon,

3 firkins Lard,

12 barrels Shad and Herring,

For sale by

Thos. Clancy & Co.

April 19. —70

By the president of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general convention of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of Colombia, was concluded and signed, at Bogota, on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; which convention is word for word as follows:

General convention of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of Colombia.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AUTHOR AND LEGISLATOR OF THE UNIVERSE.

The United States of America, and the republic of Colombia, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, friendship, commerce and navigation.

For this most desirable object the president of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Richard Clough Anderson, junior, a citizen of the said states, and their minister plenipotentiary to the said republic; and the vice president of the republic of Colombia, charged with the executive power, on Pedro Gual, secretary of the state and of foreign relations, who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1st. There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace sincere friendship between the United States of America and the republic of Colombia, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively without distinction of their persons or places.

Art. 2d. The United States of America and the republic of Colombia desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favour to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

Art. 3d. The citizens of the United States may frequent all the costs and countries of the republic of Colombia, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the most favoured nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, and to which are submitted the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nations.

In like manner the citizens of the republic of Colombia may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the most favoured nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, and decress, and usages, there established, and to which are submitted the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nations.

Art. 4th. It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage themselves their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Art. 5th. The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any ambargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandises, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

Art. 6th. Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions, of the other, with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirate or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favour and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

Art. 7th. All the ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports or dominions, of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

Art. 8th. When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandises and effects, without exacting for it in any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they may be exported.

Art. 9th. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein the said said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases: And if, in case of the real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same, as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all rights of detraction, on the part of the government of the respective states.

Art. 10th. Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ in defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Art. 11. It is likewise agreed that the most perfect and entire security of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of one of the contracting parties, who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

Art. 12th. It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the republic of Colombia to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandises beforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens, of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, beforementioned, to neutral places, but also from one

place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies: Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Art. 13th. It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that two months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandises of the neutral embarked in such enemy's ships, shall be free.

Art. 14th. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kind of merchandises, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of the contraband, and under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods shall be comprehehended—

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, and granades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms;

2dly. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry-belts, and clothes made up in the form and for a military use;

3dly. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture;

4thly. And generally all kinds of arms and instuments of iron, steel, brass and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed, expressly to make war by sea or land.

Art. 15th. All other merchandises and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blocked up; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Art. 16th. The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel, will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port, for trial and judgment, according to law.

Art. 17th. And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested, by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Art. 18th. In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination in the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boat with two or three men only in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

Art. 19th. To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear, that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that such ships being laden, besides the said sea letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites, said vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

Art. 20th. It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honour, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries—and when they are bound to an enemy's port, they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

Art. 21st. It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognisance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

Art. 22d. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely, with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

Art. 23d. If, by any fatality which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at a designated port. The citizens of all other occupations who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and of the republic of Colombia, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which in consideration of humanity the contracting parties engage to give them.

Art. 24th. Neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor moneys, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war, or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

Art. 25th. Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favours, immunities, and exemptions, which those of the most favoured nation do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favours, immunities, or privileges, the United States of America or the republic of Colombia may find it proper to give the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall by the same act be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

Art. 26th. To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the republic of Colombia shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favoured nation; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

Art. 27th. In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them, by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the goverment to which they are accredited; and having obtained their *exequator*, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants in the consular district which they reside.

Art. 28th. It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service, and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective states. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Art. 29th. The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country, and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel's or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

Art. 30th. For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.

Art. 31st. The United States of America and the republic of Colombia, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party thereby engaging in no wayto protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3dly. If, (what, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize my acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4thly. Nothing in this treaty contained shall, however, be construed, or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or States.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by the president of the republic of Columbia, with the consent and approbation of the congress of the same, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within eight months, to be counted from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the republic of Colombia, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Bogota on the 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in the forty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the fourteenth of that of the republic of Colombia.

(SEAL.) RICHARD C. ANDERSON, jr.

(SEAL.) PEDRO GUAL.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged, at Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of the present month, by Daniel Brent, chief clerk of the department of state, and Jose Maria Salazar, L. L. D. fiscal of the high court of justice of the republic of Columbia, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary thereof near the government of the United States of America, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, president of the United States, have caused the said convention to made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed —Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of May, [L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the president:

H. CLAY, secretary of state.

[From the Missouri Advocate, May 13]

Among the acts of last session of congress is one for the continuation of the grand national road from Washington city to the capital of Missouri. In the original plan of this road, it was limited to the Mississippi river, but by the act of the last session it is to be continued to the capital of this state. The appropriation of this year is $150,000, of which 140,000 is to be expended in *making* the road from Wheeling on the Ohio, to Zanesville on the Muskingum, and $10,000 to be expended in locating it to the point of its termination. Commissioners for both objects have been appointed, and we think it probable that by fall we shall see them here.—The completion of this road is an object of great importance to the people of the northwestern states; and we hail with satisfaction the law which provides for its continuance to the centre of Missouri. Taken in connexion with the road to New Mexico, also authorized to be made at the last session, and the one now in existence from thence to the city of Mexico, it will exhibit the longest line of continued road which is to be seen on the face of the globe. Its length may be estimated from Washington city to the capital of Missouri, 900 miles, thence to Santa Fe, 900, thence to the city of Mexico, 1500, in all 3300 miles, connecting the capitals of the two greatest republics in the world, and the immediate capitals of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in the United States, and Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, and San Louis Potosi, in the republic of Mexico, realizing the prediction of Humboldt that the day would come when coaches would run from Philadelphia to the ancient seat of the empire of Montezuma. *Missouri Advocate.*

Spontaneous combustion.—On the first instant, at Johnstown, New York, a fire was discovered in the store of Mr. W. S. Campbell, and on being traced to its source, was found to proceed from a barrel of paper rags, principally cotton, some of which had been saturated with oil, from having been used in cleaning lamps. The situation of the rags left no doubt of the origin of the combustion, and should operate as a caution against danger from similar causes.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 27th NEXT MONTH, (JULY,)

BY THE IMPROVED MODE,

Secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE.—*Baltimore,* June 2d, 1825.

☞ The *Improved Mode* of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, No. 5.

HIGHEST PRIZE

40,000 DOLLARS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
30 prizes of	100	is	3,000
50 prizes of	50	is	2,500
200 prizes of	20	is	4,000
250 prizes of	10	is	2,500
500 prizes of	6	is	3,000
20,000 prizes of	4	is	80,000
21,043 prizes,			$160,000

40,000 tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks.

☞ *Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent*

☞ MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 dolls. will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the lottery (as the case may be) dependant on the drawing of the capital prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* number, then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* number, then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

☞ *Odd Numbers are those ending with* 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ *Even Numbers are those ending with* 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.)

☞ The DRAWING will take place in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, *and will finish on the same day.*

The brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (*there not being one blank to a prize,*) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares (one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole tickets $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, 62

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers [odd and even,] at

COHEN'S Lottery & Exchange Office,

114 *Market St. Baltimore.*

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—two of 20,000 dollars—three of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, June 2. 77—4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell on the premises, for cash, on Saturday the 9th of July next,

Two Tracts of Land,

one adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres, more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

Orange county, May 23. 77—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 16th June, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Vincent, deceased, Cows, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes.

All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and those indebted to the estate will come forward and make payment, as indulgence will not be given.

John B. Vincent, } Ex'rs.
William Vincent, }

May 26. 77—2wp

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 22.

We have been requested to state, that the commissioners appointed at the County Court to contract for the purchase of Trollinger's bridge, on Haw River, have effected that object, and consequently that the bridge is now passed free of toll.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Hillsborough was held at the Court House, on Thursday the 16th inst.

On motion, Thos. Clancy, esq. was called to the chair, and Richard L. Cook appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, will celebrate the approaching anniverary of American Independence by partaking of a public dinner, to be prepared at such place as a committee of arrangements may designate.

Resolved, That Abraham Rencher be requested to read the Declaration of Independence, and John W. Norwood to deliver a suitable Oration.

Resolved, That Capt. John Berry be appointed marshal of the day.

Resolved, That the citizens and others generally, be requested to assemble in front of the Court House, on the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and march in procession to the Presbyterian church, in the following order, viz.

1. Marshal of the day.
2. Musicians.
3. President of the day.
4. Orator, and reader of the Declaration of Independence.
5. Clergy.
6. Magistrate of police.
7. Commissioners of the town.
8. Visiting strangers.
9. Citizens generally.

Resolved, That John Scott, J. P. Sneed, Wm. H. Adams, Thomas Clancy and Josiah Turner be appointed a committee of arrangements, with power to contract for a dinner, and make other necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That Abraham Rencher, George Graham, Richard Clinton, Thomas Carney and N. J. Palmer, be appointed a committee to prepare toasts and odes suitable for the occasion.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the Court House, on Saturday the 2nd of July next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and that the proceedings be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

THOS. CLANCY, *Chairman.*
R. L. COOK, *Secretary.*

A most tremendous storm of wind and rain, from the 1st to the 3d of this month, extended itself along the coast from Charleston to New York. Extensive damage has been done to the shipping. The Norfolk papers give shocking accounts of the devastation in the intermediate counties of that state and of North Carolina, on the stage route. The violence of the wind is said to have been unexampled, sweeping before it not only the cotton, corn, and crops of small grain, but levelling the largest trees. Much damage was done in Norfolk, and other places, by the unexampled rise of the waters. In Philadelphia, on the night of the 3d the grond was covered with *snow*.

The following is a list of the young gentleman who graduated at the late commencement of our university:

Charles E. Alexander, Mecklenburg, Va. Elam Alexander, Mecklenburg, N. C. Albert V. Allen, Newbern: Walter Alves, Kentucky: Wm E. Anderson, Hillsborough: Isaac Baker, Brunswick N. C. Allen J. Barbee, Orange: William J Bingham, do. William Boylan, Raleigh: Jas. C. Bruce, Halifax: Jesse Carter, Caswell: John D. Clancy, Hillsborough: Richard S. Clinton, do. Washington Donnell, Guilford: John M. Gee, Halifax: Milo A. Giles, Salisbury: RalphGorrell, Guilford: Livingston Harris, Mecklenburg, N. C. Frederick W. Harrison, Northampton: Jonathan Haughton, Chowan: Samuel S. Hinton, Wake: William H. Hodge, Edgecomb: Samuel L. Holt, Orange: Benjamin S. Long, Halifax: James Martin, Alabama: Jas. Moore, do. Columbus Morrison, Cabarrus: James E. Morrison, do. Thomas Pipkin, Hertford: Marshall Polk, Tennessee: Samuel Popelston, Edenton: Thomas Riddle: Chatham: William H. Seawell, Raleigh: David W. Sims, Halifax, Va. John W. Waters, Brunswick: Burwell B. Wilkes, Brunswick, Va. William A. F. X. Wright, Wilmington: William B. Wright, Duplin: John J. Wyche, Granville.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the hon. Nathaniel Macon, one of our senators in congress.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the hon. John H. Eaton, senator from Tennessee, Wm E. Bailey of South Carolina, and Doctor Rufus Haywood, of Raleigh, all alumni of the university.

Fayetteville, June 16.

The board of internal improvments convened in this town on Monday last, —Present, his excellency Gov. Burton, president, Ex-officio, Gen. James Iredell, and Maj. Daniel M. Forney, (Gen. Dadley absent.) Mr. Fulton, the state engineer, was also here.

We learn that their attention while here, was chiefly directed to the concerns and prospects of the Cape Fear navigation company, the expose of its affairs, recently submitted to the stockholders, having been laid before them.

On Tuesday afternoon, the board, accompanied by Mr. Fulton, left here in the steam boat North Carolina, Capt. Taws, for Wilmington, intending to observe the state of the river, and the works going on between the two places; and when arrived at Wilmington, (joined by Gen. Dudley,) to proceed to the Flats, where they will inspect the important works, so long the object of great anxiety to the friends of internal improvments in this state, and on the success of which depends the question whether any system shall be pursued, or the whole abandoned, perhaps, for years. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we feel deeply interested in their success, and ardently hope, for the honor and prosperity of the state, that there may be a reasonable expectation of effecting the improvements desired. The mud machine contracted for in New York by Mr. Fulton, and intended to be employed on the Flats, was not, we understand, delivered agreeably to contract, on the 1st. inst. and it is uncertain at what time it may be completed. This is a provoking circumstance, and, as every day lost of the present favorable season, may be of incalculable detriment to the cause, we regret exceedingly that any delay has arisen.

The board will next proceed to an examination of the various works along the whole line of coast from Wilmington to the Roanoke, following which river, they will cross the country, enter the western section of the state, view the roads already made, as well as those recommended in the reports of the engineer, and then, having traversed a great part of the state, return to their homes.

What fund of information may we not expect to find in the report to the legislature of a board distinguished for talents, for state pride, and for ardor in the great cause of internal improvements! And we trust that this tour, so properly undertaken, may tend to the effusion of a better spirit towards improvements, and a more determined and persevering effort to compete with our sister states in the successful prosecution of the great works which have been commenced. *Observer.*

Savannah, June 9.

FROM MILLEDGEVILLE.

Our accounts of the proceedings of the legislature, are to Monday last.—The committee on the state of the republic, had closed their examination of the causes which led to the late Indian disturbance, of the murder of M'Intosh, &c.—and were to have made their report on Monday or Tuesday last. We understand the excitement that prevailed at Milledgeville, had considerably subsided; and it was believed, unless the governor laid some new business before the legislature, it will adjourn on Saturday next, 11th inst. Major Andrews, arrived at Milledgeville on the 30th ult. from Washington city, as agent of the executive of the United States, with full powers to investigate all the circumstances that led to the disturbances among the Indians, and all the charges alleged against the Indian agent, John Crowell, of hostility to the state of Georgia, and to a cession of land by the Indians, and of having instigated the murder of McIntosh. The testimony taken by the committee on the state of the republic, together with their report, will be laid before Major A. for examination. We also understand that Major Andrews has called a general meeting of the Creek Indians on the 14th instant.

General Gaines was momently expected at Milledgeville, where he had been ordered by the president of the U. States, for the purpose of consulting with Gov. Troup, and to adopt such measures as he may deem expedient to protect the friendly Indians, and if necessary, to call out a proportion of the militia of this state. Gen. Gaines, it is understood, will proceed immediately after to the Creek agency. Major Andrews was the bearer of dispatches from the government to the executive of Georgia; a copy of which together with the governor's message to the legislature communicating them, has been politely furnished us by Judge Davies, who arrived in town this morning from Milledgeville. It will be seen by the governor's message, that difficulties may yet arise between Georgia and the U. States about the late Indian treaty. The secretary of war in a letter to Gov. Troup, says,—"I am instructed to say to your excellency, that the president expects from what has passed, as well as from the now state of feeling among the Indians, that the project of surveying their territory will be abandoned by Georgia, till it can be done consistently with the provisions of the treaty." In a letter from Mr. Barbour to Chilly McIntosh, he tell him—"The president deeply sympathizes in the misfortune of your family, and directs me to say in reply to your request for protection, and the renumeration for the losses they have sustained in the destruction of your father's property, that measures are taken, which it is hoped will secure the first; and the second will be recommended to the favorable consideration of congress." In another letter from the same source, addressed to the Creek deputation, they are informed that their expenses in coming to Washington, will be paid on their presenting an approved estimate of them; and their request to have an agent to accompany them, in search of a country for their future residence, has been granted. It will also be seen that Gov. Troup has prepared charges against Col. Crowell, and that they have been handed over to Major Andrews; —who informs the governor that he has full powers to suspend Col. C. from his office should he deem it proper.

Republican

A postscript to the Georgia Journal of the 9th inst. contains the following:

"We understand that hostile intentions have been manifested by the Indians opposite the counties of Dooly and Early.—Cosiderable alarm prevails among the white inhabitants. They had collected together and were about building a fort in Early county. Despatches were received by the governor yesterday by express—They were laid before the legislature immediately, and referred to the committee on the state of the republic. A report from the committee was expected to be laid before the legislature at 5 o'clock."

On the 11th inst. the corner stone of a new hall for the institute, was laid, in Seventh street, below Market street, Philadelphia, on which occasion the Masonic grand lodge went in procession, accompanied by governor Clinton. The building will be about 60 feet front, and 100 in depth, and three stories high, exclusive of the basement. In the first story there will be a large lecture room, three committee rooms, and two offices. The second story will be occupied by the United States and district courts. The third story will accommodate the Institute, the drawing and mathematical schools, the collection of minerals, &c. The laboratory and workshops connected with the lecture room will, with the dwelling part, occupy the basement. The front will be highly ornamental, and of a different character from that of any other building in Philadelphia—its order being taken from the proportions of the celebrated Choragic monument of Thrasyllus, one of the handsomest ruins of Athens. It will present and enriched entablature supported by four antæ, or massive pilasters, whose dimensions will be 4 feet square and 32 in height: these will be constructed of marble, standing in bold relief, in advance of the front of the building, which will also be faced with marble. The plan is such, that a statue of Franklin may at any time be placed on the top of the building, thus completing the resemblance to the original edifice, on which the remnants of a statue, supposed to be from the chisel of a celebrated sculptor, are still to be seen.

The architecture of the United States bank is a *fac simile* of the Parthenon. It would appear, therefore, that Philadelphia is determined, as far as her public buildings will effect it, to establish her claim to the title of the Athens of America. *Nat. Jour.*

The state of Ohio was visited by a severe tempest, on the 18th ult. A whirlwind which commenced near the west line of Licking county, proceeded north east with the sweep of a mile in width; and on nearly half a mile of its centre line, left not a tree standing. The little town of Burlington, ten miles north of Granville, containing 20 dwellings, received the whole fury of the tempest. Every dwelling was demolished; most of them being uplifted from the foundation, some of them in solid masses, and others in pieces, and hurled in the air. Large trees were seen as high in the air as the eye could reach, turning round in a vortex. Three persons were instantly killed, three others mortally wounded, and several were injured less seriously. The cattle were nearly all killed. Such are the particulars as far as they have yet transpired. The citizens of the nearest towns turned out to relieve the distressed inhabitants; and the physicians were constant in their attendance on the wounded. Other towns appear to have suffered; but no where else do we find any details which can come into comparison with the above.

Lexington, Ky. May 30.

Mr. Clay reached home on Thursday last, and was *welcomed* by his constituents with more than usual cordiality. Early in the forenoon of that day, a number of the citizens of the town rode several miles, to Bryan's Station, to meet him, and in the suburbs he was met by capt. Pike's company of artillery cadets; the whole escort proceeded with him through town to his residence. On Wednesday a public dinner will be given to him, and the like honor will successively be tendered to him in Woodford and Clark, the two counties which, with Fayette, compose his congressional district. The meeting at Bryan's Station, where near a hundred of his old friends anxiously waited to greet him, and to tender the assurances of undiminished confidence and esteem, was peculiarly interesting and enthusiastic.

Mr. Clay left Washington city on the 14th, and reached home in eleven days. Public dinners were given to him at Washington, Pa. Wheeling, Va. and at Maysville, Ky.; and he declined invitations at Union Town and other places through which he passed. Whilst at Maysville he received an invitation from the citizens of Cincinnati to visit that city, and at Washington, Ky. he was addressed in a very handsome manner, on behalf of the town, by A. Beatty, esq.

Reporter.

Explosion.—As two of the sons of Erin were engaged in the village of Rochester, New York, last week, in blasting rocks, an accident occurred which came near costing them their lives. Having served one or two campaigns at Lockport, they had no fear of gun-powder before their eyes, and the one who was holding the drill, took a seat upon the head of a keg about half full of that article, while a small quantity of the same was spread upon a paper by his side. The blows from the one who was wielding the hammer, soon elicited a spark from the rock, which communicated to the powder and blew up the keg, setting fire to their clothes, and burning off their hair and eye-brows. A small stream of water being at hand, one of them availed himself of this opportunity to extinguish his clothes, while those of the other were plucked in handfuls by the bystanders. They received but very little bodily harm, and were soon able to resume their labor. The keg did not appear to possess the same ability to "stand fire," and was literally blown to atoms.

Villany—George Thompson of Camden county, Georgia, advertises five hundred dollars for the apprehension of William Scott, a young man who was entrusted with 28 bales of cotton, to be disposed of in Charleston; but instead of selling the cotton in Charleston he shipped it to New York, sold it and absconded with the proceeds. Scott is about 5 feet 10 inches high, sallow complexion, dark eyes, black hair, and 23 years of age.

New York, June 8.

Accident.—A frightful accident took place in Broadway, yesterday afternoon. As a gentleman and lady were coming down that street in a gig, the horse started and run, and became ungovernable. The lady threw herself out and alighted without injury. The gentleman endeavouring in vain to stop the horse, one shaft of the gig being already broken, jumped into a heap of sand and cleared himself of the impending wreck. The horse drove on furiously, sweeping his way free from all obstructions quicker than forty marshals. Near Liberty-street a wood pile turned the vihicle topsyturvy, and rendered the speed of the animal less rapid. The course might be traced by the fragments of the gig on its passage. Arrived opposite the City Hotel, a gentleman with great skill and intrepidity made a dash at the animal, seized him by the head and hung on and fairly wheeled him down Thames street, but was obliged to let go his hold for fear of being dashed to pieces. A cart nearly blocking up the narrow street half way down, the remaining wheel of the gig brought up against it, and stopped the frightened and fatigued animal with the shreds and tatter of the gig and harness attached to him. It was most singular and fortunate, when the street was full of people of every description, that no person received the slightest injury from the alarming accident.

Important fact.—The produce of two acres of Vineyard, in the neighborhood of Reading, sold last year for about 500 dollars. The expense of culture bore no manner of proportion to the amount received.

Cheap Butter—The papers state, that butter is sold at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, at *five cents* a pound!

There are in the American Presbyterian church, 13 synods, 82 presbyteries, 1021 ministers, 173 licentiates, 193 candidates, 1639 congregations, 8666 communicants added last year in 761 congregations, the rest did not report.—There were in 439 congregations, 1709 adults baptized, and in all, 3070 infants.

The government of the Netherlands has lately cast, at the iron works of Siraing, the head of the immense lion that is to ornament the grand national monument on the plains of Waterloo. The weight of the head alone is 5,000 lbs., or nearly 2½ tons: the weight of the entire lion will be 60,000 lbs. or nearly 30 tons English.

New York, June 6.

Greece.—The news from Greece is very contradictory. But we do not like its general complexion. The Turks are clearly making more formidable preparations than ever. Ibrahim Pacha is in the Morea with 12,000 Egyptians. The Greeks, however, are in motion in all quarters to oppose his advance, and that of the Turkish generals, who are moving on to attack them at all points.

The Pacha of Egypt has formed immense magazines at Candia, Rhodes, and other places, so that whatever may be the result of the campaign, it will not fail from famine, as Dram Ali's did in 1822.

Reschib Pacha has reconciled the Albanian chiefs who were refractory, and intends to open the campaign by taking Missolonghi.

The Pacha of Negropont has orders to advance to Thebes and Athens with all the troops he can take from the garrison, and to add those left at Tariffa. The news of the union of Demante, Odysseus and other insurgent chiefs with the Pacha of Negropont, is confirmed from all quarters.

The Dey of Algiers has sent to the Sultan 1,500,000 Turkish piastres, and announcing that he was going to put to sea twelve ships of war, among which would be one of sixty guns and two frigates.

The Janissaries are perfectly quiet. The chiefs of the four Ortas have been pardoned.

It must be recollected, however, that these are Turkish accounts from Constantinople. They also affect to marvel at the inactivity of the Greek fleets. But the Greek journals impute their not putting to sea to the bad weather.

A paragraph from Hydra announces the receipt of the subscriptions from the United States.

As contradictory to the Turkish accounts, the Sun states, that as soon as the invasion of the Morea by the Egyptians was publicly known, 30,000 volunteers answered the appeal of the government to arms, and the Egyptians have been repulsed in every direction, and compelled to take up a defensive position near to the spot where they landed. The Greek fleets and armies are every where on the alert, and the formidable armaments of the Turks and Egyptians do not inspire them with the least alarm.

A French general, named Boyer, has lately arrived in Egypt, assumed the Turkish dress, and received an appointment to the first rank in the army, with the pay and dignity of a Bey.

MARRIED,

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. Witherspoon, *David B. Mosbrook*, esq. of Chapel Hill, to Miss *Mary Neal*, daughter of Mr. Henry Neal, of this county.

At Washington, on the 12th inst. *Francis* Baron de *Maltitz* first secretary of the imperial legation of Rusia, knight of the order of Vladimir and of St. Stanislaus of Poland, &c. to Miss *Mary Lee*, youngest daughter of Wm. Lee, esq. second auditor of the treasury.

The Washington Gazette states, that when the Baron de Maltitz asked leave of the emperor to enter hymenial bands with our fair American,—a courtesy usual with the diplomatic corps of that empire,—the emperor not only graciously granted his permission, but accompanied it with a well lined purse of golden ducats.

DIED,

At his residence on Staten Island, N. Y. on the 11th inst after a long and painful illness, *Daniel D. Tompkins*, esq. late Vice President of the United States, in the 51st year of his age.

At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 20th instant, it was resolved that the citizens of this place be invited to meet at the Court House, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of removing the market house, and where it shall be placed.

R. L. Cook, *Secretary.*

June 21.

VALUABLE

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber being about to remove from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a quantity of elegant and valuable furniture, viz. one Mahogany Side Board, one ditto China Press, one walnut China Press, Dining Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Windsor Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Books, &c. together with many other articles.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 21. 79

WHAT IS PRAYER?

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Utter'd or unexpress'd;
The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear
The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech
That any lips can try;
Prayer the sublimest strains that reach
The Majesty on high.

Prayer is the christian's vital breath,
The christian's native air;
His watchword at the gates of death,
He enters heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,
Returning from his ways;
While angels in their songs rejoice,
And say, Behold! he prays!

The saints in prayer, appear as one,
In word, and deed, and mind,
When with the Father and the Son,
Their fellowship they find.

Nor prayer is made on earth alone—
The Holy Spirit pleads;
And Jesus on the eternal throne,
For sinners intercedes.

O thou, by whom we come to God,
The life, the truth, the way,
The path of prayer thyself hast trod,
'Lord, teach us how to pray.'

From an English Journal.

THE DISINTERMENT,

A SKETCH.

On a fine day in the month of June, a funeral procession issued from the Park-gates of Woodly-Hall, in the county of Gloucester. The poor inhabitants of the neighbouring village hovered about the train with mute reverence; paying the last sad testimony of respect and affection to one, who had been endeared to them by many acts of kindness and solicitude. They were following to its cold home the corpse of Eliza, wife of Sir William Fanshaw.

Never was there a lovelier summer day than the one appointed for this dismal ceremony. The trees looked proudly in the lustiness of their young green; the dark blue of the sky was unspotted by a single cloud; and the sun shot out his sultry strength, making the birds wanton and noisy with the exuberance of their joy.

Alas! what was all this glory of nature to the sad company who were moving along the road, thinking of the tomb and the premature death of that young, beautiful, and virtuous one whom they were conveying thither? How could they enjoy the quick carols of the birds, when the death-bell gaining in strength as they proceeded, smote their ears and startled their secret sorrowing with its measured and obstinate recurrence? The glad color of the grass and of the leaves was not in harmony with their mourning garments; and the vital sun could scarcely be rejoiced in shining as it did on their tears, and on that dark slow moving hearse.

The service for the burial of the dead is not easily endured by even an unconnected auditor: so oppressive is the obscure and gloomy imagination in which it is written. What then must our mourners have felt (their loss being unexpected and sorely afflicting) when the priest, meeting the dull coffin at the church-porch, walked on before it, repeating his solemn words? Then the agony of grief burst forth in sobs and hysterics; and then did the dreary thought arise, there was nothing but corruption and mortification in the world.

But we are slaves of circumstances; for these ideas, which seem to lie down immoveable in dispair, were soon lifted into happy aspirations on the swell of the organ's sounds; and the cottagers who stood moodily in the church yard while the service continued, were also relieved by the music, and blest it as it trembled out into the sunny air.

When the lady of whom I write was stricken with illness, which was only a week before her death, she begged her husband to bring her the gold chain and locket enclosing her hair, which he had given her before their marriage. This she hung round her neck, and solaced her weary and painful hours with contemplating it, and by force of the association of ideas it excited, living again in times gone by. One evening she beckoned Sir William, who was sitting in her chamber, to her side, and said:—Reach me your hand, my dear husband. I am growing much worse. I feel a perilous sinking in my frame, and death is in my thoughts. If this be nothing more than womanly timidity, bear with it, dearest, for my sake, and give me courage by staying by my side through the night."

"Be comforted, my love," replied her husband. "This weakness is common enough. You will be better in the morning; and in the mean time I shall not stir from your bed. You will talk to me in a different manner when, after you have had a good sleep, I shall show you the cheerful sun-light stealing on the dawn. I see even now your eyes are closing; compose yourself therefore, dear one, and sleep."

The chamber was hushed; the patient lay still, and seemed in so profound a repose, that her breathing was not heard. The curtains were softly adjusted round her bed; and Sir William, happy and full of favorable omens in the idea that his wife had at length a remission of pain, took a book, and fixing as much attention on it as he could command, wore the night hours away. Every thing within and without continued in deep stillness, broken only towards the morning by the pleasant sounds of awakening nature, which might be heard in so removed a place—the shrill birds, the wheeling hum of the bees darting from their hive in the garden below, and the leaves dallying with the morning breath.—These, together with the strong white lines which intersected the shutters, admonished Sir William and the nurse of the time their patient had slept. The light was therefore admitted into the room, and they looked into the bed.

"How is this?" said Sir William "She has not moved a hair's breadth since we saw her last night. Good God! how pale her face and lips are Heaven grant all may be well; but I tremble under my fears. Go instantly and bring the physician."

The physician came; he was alarmed at her appearance; a feather was placed on her lips, and Sir William bent with keen eyes over it. It did not move. Alas! alas! her spirit had passed away, while her husband, siting close by her, was congratulating himself on the prospect of her recovery.

She *must* have stirred once in the night, though it was done with such gentleness as not to be perceived; for one of her hands was found inside her garment pressing the locket, of which I have spoken, on her naked breast.

I will not attempt to describe the swelling of her husband's heart, and the gush of his tears, when this touching instance of her love was made known to him. His soul brooded over it night and day. He saw in her actions the wish she had not strength to utter in words, and determining it should not be violated, gave directions that she should be be placed in her coffin without disturbing the locket or her hand.

It will be readily imagined that so affecting a circumstance could not escape being much talked of, and, as in these cases no particulars are ever omitted, the value of the trinket, which was set round with brilliants, found a place in the story.

The sexton of the church containing the family vault was one of the persons to whom this anecdote became known, and he was not long in conceiving a plan by which he might possess himself of the buried jewels, which glittered so temptingly in his mind's eye. I do not think he would have meditated a common theft a theft capable of injuring any living creature; nay, although he was in business, he was never known to practice any of the usual tricks or deception of trade. He was a charitable, well meaning man; but he could not comprehend the sentiment which ordained those love-tokens to lie in hallowed immoveability on a dead breast. It was in his opinion a silly waste of treasure; no harm could come of his appropriating it; and he therefore determined that on the night of the funeral he would enter the vault, open the coffin, and remove the jewels. The church was well situated for his purpose; it stood apart from the village to which it belonged, and was a solitary edifice in the midst of fields.

Behold him then in the darkness of the night with his lantern at the lone church door. He unlocks it and passes in. He was at first rather awe-struck by the dead stillness, the sudded cold smell so different from the genial air without, and the vacant pews standing in deep shadow like melancholy and drear recesses. The nature of his office had given him a familiarity with the building, but had not worn away the idea in his mind of its sacredness, and he quaked to think that it should be the spot where he was to perpetrate the first deed in his life which he would be ashamed to own. As he went along the aisle with his lamp, the white tombstones on the walls glared as it were reproachfully upon him one by one, and his perturbation was increased by the dart of a bat close to his face. He almost regretted he had come, but he went on nevertheless, and passed into the lady's sepulchre.

Having laid down his lamp upon coffin close by, he proceeded with his instruments to take off the lid of the one he sought, which was soon effected. This was the first moment of real irresolution and terror. The sight of the corpse laying there by that dim light in the heavy stilness of death, with its white and placid countenance, made his heart swell and his nerves powerless. The sublimity of the sight made him feel the meanness of his action with double force; he almost fainted, and with the intention of abandoning the business he returned into the body of the church. There he supported himself for a time, while the coolness of the air refreshed him, and he was about to depart, when recollecting that the lid of the coffin should be replaced, he summoned a strong effort, and went again into the vault for that purpose.

But the sight of the corpse was not now so awful to him as before. The consternation had done its utmost. There was an imperceptible return of the original intention in his mind, and by a quick effort he lifted the body, drew the chain over the head, disengaged the locket from under the hand, and then lowered the corpse again into its place. As he did this, the arm which before lay upon the breast fell with a strange flexibility over the side of the coffin, and a feint sigh came from the body.

Had a thunder clap broken in upon the silence, the man would not have been more staggered than he was at this little sight. He rushed hastily forth, left the sepulchre unclosed, and opened the church door to go out; when as if to increase his bewilderment, the first thing which met his eyes was the great moon lifting itself in the unabated power of its light over the horizon's edge. It shone right opposite, and seemed looking at and coming to expose him. He did not dare to lift his eyes again; but, without stopping even to lock up the church, he flew over the fields pursued by his fears.

It was now about eleven o'clock. The domestics at Woodly Hall had not yet retired to rest. Their minds were agitated and unsettled by the funeral; and they found relief in sitting up together, and talking over the circumstances connected with their lady's illness and sudden death. With hearts so full, they could not endure the silence of their chambers, and it would have been vain to try to sleep: therefore about the time I have just mentioned, they left their room and dull candles, to go out under the portico of the house, and enjoy the balmy night air, and the bright moon. The subject of their talk continued the same; the youth of their lady, her gentleness, her unaccountable illness, the sublime testimony she gave of her love even in the grasp of death; and then of what would become of their heart broken master, who had been secluded in his room all day, scarcely admitting any one even to bring him needful refreshment, when one of them with a low voice said:—"What can that white think be which is fluttering about the beech trees there at the farthest end of the long walk!" They looked and nothing was seen. It was, however, only leaf hidden for a time, for presently it emerged altogether from the obscurity of the trees, and they saw it plainly enough.

The walk was about a quarter of a mile in length. The object advanced down it, and soon a fearful sight was seen by the company under the portico; and apparantly a human figure with long trailing whith garments, staggering and stumbling across the open park at that solemn hour, and under the keen moonlight.

They did not stop to see any more; but hastening to their master's room, told him what they had witnessed.

He answered them with his faint voice from within:—Go to rest, my friends, go to rest.—Your minds are disturbed; and to tell you the truth, my own is too much subdued just now to bear the hearing of such things. Shut up the house; good night."

But they persisted so strenuously in avouching the truth of what they had stated, that Sir William came from his chamber and said he would go with them into the park, and see whether the apparition was yet visible. Poor man! he was at this time ill calculated to dissipate the terror which had taken hold of his servants. Sorrow, want of food, long privation of sleep, the dismal business of the day, and then this phantom story, had almost bewildered his faculties, and he descended the stairs trembling and uncollected.

Before they had reached the bottom, one of the servants cried out with a wild voice, "Look, Sir, look!"

Sir William cast his eyes downwards, and lo! there, upon the cold stone floor of the hall, lay a figure entangled in unseemly clothes, moaning and sobbing naturally. The face was partially exposed. Sir William saw it. His faculties seemed suddenly scattered, for in a confused manner he dropped on his knees by the side of the figure, and there remained a few moments with clasped hands, and vacant and immoveable looks. At length a weak faltering female voice was heard:

"I am afraid I have done wrong," it said; "but I must have been in a dream; do not be angry with me."

"God! God! my wife—How is this?—No, no, no; it cannot be. She is in her tomb!—and yet this countenance and these grave clothes strike away my sense with wonder!—Eliza! Eliza?—She cannot speak again. Yet she is not quite cold. What can this mysterious visitation portend?—Eliza! Let me once more hear that voice. Silent! Silent—Lift her up. Look! it is herself, her own self; her lips moves; and see her poor face is wet with tears. God alone knows how this came to pass; but I will thank him for it for ever. There, gently, lay her in my arms, and some one go before me with a light."

It was indeed his wife whom he embraced. He carried her to his chamber, and laid her in the bed, and ordered warm reteratives to be prepared. These he administered himself, and she slept for two hours. On awaking she said:—

"Are you there, my dear? Let me hear you speak. Something strange has happened to me, I am sure. Have I been delirious? I wish they had watched me better; for I am certain that I have been wandering out in the open air. I terrifies me to think of it. The dream I have had since I saw you, dear husband, last night, presses on me with the intolerable of reality. It must have been those ghastly visions which scared me out of the house in my sleep. I full of pain. My feet are sore and bleeding. Reach me your hand, and comfort me with your voice. I fancied that I was just now staying obstinately and yet unwillingly in a painful, dreary, dark place, and was startled there by a sudden rush of cold wind. I seemed to fall many times and to bruise myself exceedingly in endeavouring to struggle out towards the light. This must have been a dream; but I am certain I have been wandering out of doors in my sleep, for I thought I should have gone mad when my presception came to me; and I found myself alone, barefooted, and the wide and silent park stretching far around me. I have endeavored, but it is in vain, to recollect any circumstance connected with my leaving the house."

Her husband shook from head to foot at this. The coffin and the hearse swam instantly in his eyes. He was sick at heart with the oppression of a mystery, but he looked at his wife again and blessed heaven

Having addressed a few cheering words to her, and promising not to leave her side, he exhorted her to be composed and to endeavor to sleep.

In the morning the whole thing was explained. Some rustics passing by the church had observed it to be open, and going in saw that one of the family vaults was unclosed, and that there was an empty coffin in it. This information they carried forthwith to the sexton, who, alarmed at the probability of being detected (as some one might have seen him escaping by the moonlight) and fearing that his guilt would seem greater than it was, went to Woodly Hall, and confessed the whole business, making restitution of the locket, but declaring that he knew nothing whatever of the removal of the corpse.

He was readily enough forgiven, and I believe rewarded. It was plain now that Lady Fanshaw had been buried in a trance. It was now of the utmost consequence that the subject of the interment should be kept from her knowledge. The sexton was enjoined to silence; but it was not so easy to quell the tongues of the village. Besides when the lady recovered sufficiently to go out, every object she saw in the direction of the church perplexed her with some dim and uncomfortable reminiscence. She might some day stumble on the truth, and Sir William, in fear of this, sold his estate and purchased another in a distant part of the country. In this latter place Lady Fanshaw gave birth to a large family, and lived many years with her husband in health and comfort.

LAUGHING.

Those who laugh at a good joke laugh correctly; those that laugh at a bad one, laugh either foolishly or charitably; and those who laugh at the manner of telling one, are not out of the correct province of laughing, unless they laugh immoderately. Those who laugh because they see others laugh, might as well let it alone; those who laugh because others don't laugh, may sometimes not be wrong, although ten times to one they would be; those who laugh because others cry, laugh unfeelingly; and those who laugh because others cry and laugh at the same time, laugh at the folly of others, which is well enough. Those who laugh at nothing, laugh nonsensically; and those who never laugh except at something, laugh judiciously. Those who never laugh at all, wish to appear wiser than they really are; and those who are always laughing are too silly to laugh at. Those who laugh for the purpose of deception, laugh wickedly; those who laugh because they have succeeded in deceiving, laugh villanously; and those who laugh because they failed of success in deceit, laugh despicably. Those who laugh for false appearances, laugh hypocritically; those who laugh to put others in a good humour, laugh meritoriously; and those who laugh because they are good humoured, laugh amiably; those who laugh to improve their appearances, laugh politically; those who laugh to prevent themselve from looking ugly, laugh selfishly; and those who laugh because they can't help it, laugh naturally. From this laughing subject we may gather how whimsical, how paradoxical, and how "various is the mind of desultory man." What fields are open for his improvement; what exercise for his charity; and what necessity for the restraint of his desires.

Contraction and expansion of water in cooling.

Fill a thermometer tube with tepid water and immerse it in a glass vessel containing water of the same temperature in which a mercurial thermometer is placed. If the whole apparatus be now placed in a bed of snow, or in a frigorific mixture, the water in the tube will gradually contract, till the mercury shows the temperature of 40°; it will then begin to expand gradually until it becomes ice.

From this simple experiment the reader may see, what is otherwise, however, a well established fact, that the spacific gravity of water is greatest at 42. The expansion of this fluid, when cooled still farther, is an exception to the general law of bodies expanding by heat and contracting by cold; and as we are unable to account for it, or refer to any class of facts, it seems like a perpetual miricle, and may excite both our wonder and our gratitude whenever it is contemplated. It is in consequence of this miricle that ice swims on water, and does not sink down, choking up the streams and stopping the currents of the rivers, the continued flow of which is as necessary to the existence of the world as the circulation of the blood is to our existence.

Chemist.

The mails between Philadelphia and New York, are hereafter to be despatched twice a day, Sundays excepted, from each city—one at five in the morning, and the other in the evening.

The New York Daily Advertiser states that two frigates are building in the ship yard of New York for the Greek government; they will be fine large ships of 64 guns each, and are expected to be completed in nine months.

New York canals—The business transacted upon the canals of New York, is hourly increasing, and with a rapidity which seems to outstrip the calculations of the most sanguine. We learn that during the month of May, there departed from Albany eight hundred and thirty-seven boats carrying four thousand one hundred twenty-two tons of merchandize and household goods, and twenty-two thousand dollars were paid to the collector in that city on account of toll.